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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE, THE UNITED NATIONS CONFIDENCE RESTORATION OPERATION IN CROATIA, THE UNITED NATIONS PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES HEADQUARTERS

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 as an interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis that would not prejudge the outcome of such negotiations.

2. The original concept of operations, as approved by the Council in resolution 743 (1992), was based on the deployment of 13,140 United Nations troops, 100 military observers and 530 civilian police monitors in certain areas of Croatia designated United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs). In addition, the Force was supported by 530 civilian staff, consisting of 258 international and 272 locally recruited personnel. UNPROFOR was originally headed by a Force Commander. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, who also served as Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, was responsible for political negotiations.

3. Since the establishment of UNPROFOR, the determination of the mission's operational requirements, and consequently its budgetary requirements, have been affected by three key elements: (a) expansions of its mandated responsibilities by the Security Council; (b) increases in its authorized strength; and (c) increases in its area of operations.

4. The mandates approved by the Security Council and the corresponding increases in strength are summarized in annex I. The authorized strength referred to in paragraph 2 above was progressively increased to 748 military observers, 57,370 troops and 1,011 civilian police. Civilian personnel in support of the maximum authorized strength were estimated at 1,027 international staff, 3,577 local staff, 1,500 international contractual personnel and 555 United Nations Volunteers. The mission has been headed by a full-time Special Representative of the Secretary-General since January 1994. The area of operations has expanded to cover some 100,000 square miles with personnel deployed not only in the UNPAs, but also in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in Croatia at theatre headquarters in Zagreb, Split and the Prevlaka peninsula.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN 1995

5. Major changes in the structure of the Force were approved in 1995. The decisions taken in this regard are summarized below.

A. Establishment of three separate, but interlinked peace-keeping operations

6. On 31 March 1995, by its resolution 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995), respectively, the Council decided to establish the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which is known as UNCRO, to extend the mandate of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that UNPROFOR within the former

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia would be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP). The mandates of all three forces would continue for a period terminating on 30 November 1995.

7. Each of the three operations is headed by a civilian head of mission at the Assistant Secretary-General level and has its own military commander. In view of the common nature of the problems in the mission area and in order to avoid the expense of duplicating existing structures, overall command and control of the three operations is exercised by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia and a Theatre Force Commander commanding the military elements. Their theatre headquarters, known as United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF) headquarters, are in Zagreb, and the administrative, logistical and public information responsibilities of the three operations are coordinated there.

8. For the above reasons, it was proposed in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 May 1995 on the financing of the combined forces (A/49/540/Add.2) that, for administrative and budgetary purposes, the Special Account established by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/233 of 19 March 1992 be used to account for income and expenditures relating to UNPROFOR, UNCRO, UNPREDEP and UNPF headquarters. These arrangements were approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/248 of 20 July 1995.

B. UNCRO

1. Reduced deployment in UNCRO

9. Following the establishment of UNCRO, the Secretary-General submitted a plan to the Security Council on 18 April 1995 for the implementation of the mandate of UNCRO (S/1995/320). A total of some 8,750 troops was proposed to implement the functions and responsibilities enumerated in section IV of that report and it was also proposed that UNCRO strength could be reduced to the proposed level by 30 June 1995. In its resolution 990 (1995) of 28 April 1995, the Security Council authorized the deployment of UNCRO as set out in paragraph 29 of the report of the Secretary-General. The cost estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1995 contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 1995 (A/49/540/Add.3) were based on the decrease in UNCRO strength to 8,750 troops. However, on 9 June 1995, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that it was no longer possible to reduce the troop strength to 8,750 by that date. Under the circumstances, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended in its report of 28 June 1995 (A/49/928) that detailed consideration of the financing reports of the Secretary-General be deferred until the fiftieth session of the General Assembly and requested that updated information be made available at that time.

2. Repatriation of troops from UNCRO

10. In a further report to the Security Council on 23 August 1995 (S/1995/730), the Secretary-General informed the Council that restrictions on all United Nations movement and local lawlessness severely hampered not only the ability of

UNCRO to implement its mandate, but also its ability to conduct such simple tasks as resupplying observation posts. In view of that situation, the former Sectors North, South and West no longer required infantry battalions and repatriating the remaining battalions, except for the two in Sector East, was proposed. This would further reduce the troop strength of UNCRO to below 2,500 by mid-November 1995. The Council's agreement was contained in a letter dated 29 August 1995 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General (S/1995/748).

3. Termination of the mandate of UNCRO

11. The Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (A/50/757-S/1995/951, annex) was signed on 12 November 1995 and provided for the peaceful integration into Croatia of the region known as Sector East.

12. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987), the Basic Agreement requested the Security Council to establish a transitional administration to govern the region during the transitional period of 12 months, which might be extended by up to a further 12 months. It also authorized an international force to maintain peace and security during the transitional period and otherwise to assist in the implementation of the Agreement. Civilian tasks include ensuring that refugees and displaced persons can return, supervising property matters, monitoring human rights, re-establishing the normal functioning of all public services, coordinating international support and assistance and organizing and monitoring the conduct of elections. In addition, the Basic Agreement envisages the establishment and training of temporary local police forces and the presence of international monitors along the international border of the region to facilitate free movement of persons across existing border crossings.

13. In its resolution 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to submit for its consideration at the earliest possible date and no later than 14 December 1995 a report on all aspects of the establishment by the Council of an operation consisting of a transitional administration and a transitional peace-keeping force to implement the relevant provisions of the Basic Agreement.

14. In the same resolution, the Council decided that, in order to allow for the orderly establishment of the operation referred to in paragraph 13 above, the mandate of UNCRO would terminate after an interim period ending on 15 January 1996 or when the Council had decided on the deployment, including the necessary period for the transfer of authority, of the transitional peace-keeping force, whichever was sooner.

15. The Secretary-General submitted a report in response to the request of the Security Council on 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1031).

C. United Nations Protection Force

1. Strengthening of the United Nations Protection Force with a rapid reaction capacity

16. On 9 June 1995, the Secretary-General sent a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/470) to inform him that a delegation consisting of civilian and military officials from France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had visited United Nations Headquarters on 7 June 1995 to convey a proposal by the Governments of those countries to provide military reinforcements for UNPROFOR in order to reduce the vulnerability of its personnel and to enhance its capacity to carry out its existing mandate.

17. The troops proposed by those countries to provide UNPROFOR with a rapid reaction capacity amounted to about 15,000, of whom 2,500 were already in theatre. In order to incorporate the additional troops within UNPF/UNPROFOR, the Security Council was requested to increase the authorized troop levels by 12,500. This increase in strength was authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 998 (1995) of 16 June 1995.

18. Following the adoption of Council resolution 998 (1995), a further report on the financing of the combined forces was submitted to the General Assembly on 27 June 1995 (A/49/540/Add.4). That report contained the cost estimates for the deployment of up to 8,500 troops during the period from 1 July to 31 December 1995 and the deployment of a stand-by force of 4,000 for two one-month periods between 1 July and 31 December 1995.

2. Repatriation of the United Nations Protection Force and rapid reaction capacity troops

19. Owing to the following developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it was decided in early October 1995 to further reduce contingent strength, including the rapid reaction capacity:

(a) The fall of the safe areas of Srebrenica and Žepa in July 1995 had forced UNPROFOR units to withdraw;

(b) Humanitarian organizations had access to the Bihać safe area following the 4 August 1995 military offensive of the Government of Croatia in the Krajina region;

(c) Security in Goražde was assured by air strikes and the presence of UNPROFOR there was reduced to military observers;

(d) The security situation in Central Bosnia had improved;

(e) The introduction of the rapid reaction capacity as part of UNPROFOR had enhanced overall security and reduced the need for reinforcements of individual battalions.

20. Troop deployment for the combined forces (UNCRO, UNPROFOR, UNPREDEP) peaked at 45,712 in August 1995. It was estimated that the total contingent strength of all three operations would be reduced to 34,822 by 31 October 1995, 26,527 by 30 November 1995 and 25,995 by 31 December 1995. These figures include the reduction in UNCRO troop strength mentioned in paragraph 10 above.

21. The above-mentioned reductions in troop strength were taken into account in the preparation of the revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1995 that were contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 30 October 1995 (A/50/696/Add.1).

3. Transfer of responsibility from the United Nations Protection Force to the Implementation Force

22. The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"), initialled at Dayton, Ohio, United States of America, on 21 November 1995 (see A/50/790-S/1995/999), endeavours to re-establish stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The implementation of the military and regional stabilization aspects will be the responsibility of a new Implementation Force (IFOR), to be authorized by the Security Council.

23. The Secretary-General stated in his report of 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987), that in view of the improving situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the critical financial situation of the United Nations, that he had accepted the recommendations of his Special Representative and the Force Commander that only essential forces should be retained to implement the mandate of UNPROFOR pending a transition to other arrangements.

24. On 30 November 1995, in its resolution 1026 (1995), the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNPROFOR until 31 January 1996, pending its further action with regard to the implementation of the Peace Agreement and invited the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on developments in the peace process and to submit as soon as possible reports, containing the necessary information and recommendations, on aspects of the implementation of the Peace Agreement as they affected the United Nations in order to enable it to take a decision ensuring an orderly transfer of authority as envisaged in the Peace Agreement.

25. On 15 December 1995, in its resolution 1031 (1995), the Security Council decided to terminate the mandate of UNPROFOR on the date on which the Secretary-General reported to the Council that the transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to IFOR had taken place and approved the withdrawal arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General by which UNPROFOR and UNPF would withdraw.

D. United Nations Preventive Deployment Force

26. In paragraph 38 of his report of 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987), the Secretary-General stated that the causes that had led to the establishment of UNPREDEP in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had not ceased to exist.

He indicated further that the continued presence of UNPREDEP, with basically the same mandate, strength and troop composition, was vital to the maintenance of peace and stability in the country. He informed the Council that he would revert to it, as soon as practicable, on the establishment of UNPREDEP on a fully independent footing, reporting directly to New York. This would require adjustments to the administrative, logistic and military support structures of the mission and thus minor adjustments to its authorized strength.

27. In its resolution 1027 (1995) of 30 November 1995, the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNPREDEP until 30 May 1996. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate of UNPREDEP, and to submit by 31 January 1996 a report on all aspects of UNPREDEP in the light of developments in the region.

III. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

28. Following the extension of the mandates of UNCRO, UNPROFOR and UNPREDEP by the Security Council on 30 November 1995, the General Assembly on 4 December 1995 authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the combined forces for the period from 1 to 31 December 1995 in the amount of $115,373,000 gross ($113,866,300 net). These amounts were not assessed on Member States.

29. The total resources made available to UNPF for the period from 12 January 1992 to 31 December 1995 and the related operating costs are shown in the table below. A more detailed breakdown by mandate period is presented in annex II.

		Gross	Net
		(United States dollars)	
(a)	Resources provided by the General Assembly		
	Appropriated	4 576 404 159	4 548 016 259
	Authorized	215 373 000	213 436 100
	Total	4 791 777 159	4 761 452 359
(b)	Expenditures	4 473 644 678	4 445 854 721
(c)	Credits to Member States a/	81 418 718	77 704 999
(d)	Unencumbered balance	236 713 763	237 892 639
(e)	Voluntary contributions		
	In cash	9 278 429	9 278 429
	In kind	72 440 135	72 440 135
(f)	Interest income	20 962 831	20 962 831
(g)	Miscellaneous income	7 846 554	7 846 554

a/ Includes the amount of $21,995,800 gross ($19,547,950 net) credited by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/242 B of 20 July 1995 to the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

IV. COST ESTIMATES FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING 1 JANUARY 1996

30. Financial authority for the operation of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the former Yugoslavia has been provided by the General Assembly up to 31 December 1995. Decisions already taken by the Security Council with regard to the period beyond 31 December 1995 include the following: (a) to terminate the mandate of UNCRO on 15 January 1996; (b) to extend the mandate of UNPROFOR until the Secretary-General reports on the transfer of authority to IFOR; and (c) to extend the mandate of UNPREDEP until 30 May 1996.

31. With regard to the future, the Secretary-General has submitted the following documents to the Security Council: (a) a report on all aspects of the establishment of an operation consisting of a transitional administration and a transitional peace-keeping force to implement the relevant provisions of the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Sirmium (S/1995/1028); and (b) a report containing the necessary information and recommendations on aspects of the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto as they

affect the United Nations in order to enable it to take a decision ensuring an orderly transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to IFOR as envisaged in the Peace Agreement (S/1995/1031). The Secretary-General will also report on the establishment of UNPREDEP on a fully independent footing, reporting directly to New York.

32. Following receipt of the reports of the Secretary-General referred to above, the Security Council will take action on the following questions: (a) the establishment of a transitional administration and a transitional peace-keeping force to implement the relevant provisions of the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium; (b) the authorization of the new Implementation Force to implement the military and regional stabilization aspects of the Peace Agreement; (c) consideration of recommendations to be made by the Secretary-General on aspects of the implementation of the Peace Agreement as they affect the United Nations in order to take a decision ensuring an orderly transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to IFOR; and (d) the approval of minor adjustments to the authorized strength of UNPREDEP.

33. Pending the submission of all requested reports to the Security Council and subsequent action by the Council, and in the absence of precise information on operational requirements, it is not possible at the present time to submit detailed cost estimates to the General Assembly for the new operations in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina or the extension of UNPREDEP. It will also be necessary to submit cost estimates for the liquidation of UNPROFOR and UNCRO, including the repatriation of personnel and contingent-owned equipment. Under the circumstances, bridging financing is sought in the amount of $89,484,800 gross ($87,915,500 net) per month for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1996 to meet the costs of the maintenance of UNPREDEP, the liquidation of UNCRO and UNPROFOR, and the new operations to be authorized by the Security Council in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Information on the estimated strength of each mission and the related estimated costs are shown in annex III. In the absence of precise information concerning the operational requirements of each mission, the cost estimates have been based on the average cost per person per day of military personnel and civilian police derived from the commitment authorization of $115,373,000 gross ($113,866,300 net) provided by the General Assembly for the month of December 1995.

V. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FIFTIETH SESSION

34. The General Assembly is requested to provide commitment authorization for the maintenance of UNPREDEP, the liquidation of UNPROFOR and UNCRO, and the operation of the new missions in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to be authorized by the Security Council for the three-month period from 1 January to 31 March 1996 at a monthly rate of $89,484,800 gross ($87,915,500 net) and to assess the amount of $89,484,800 gross ($87,915,500) for one month.

ANNEX I

Mandates authorized by the Security Council

Mandate	Security Council resolution	Date of resolution	Military observers	Troops	Civilian police
Establishment of UNPROFOR	743 (1992)	21 February 1992	100	13 140	530
Authorized full deployment of UNPROFOR	749 (1992)	7 April 1992	-	-	-
Reopening of Sarajevo airport	758 (1992)	8 June 1992	60	1 000	40
Monitoring of pink zones	762 (1992)	30 June 1992	60	-	120
Reopening of Sarajevo airport	764 (1992)	13 July 1992	-	600	-
Border control in UNPAs	769 (1992)	7 August 1992	-	350	-
Protection of humanitarian relief convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina	776 (1992)	14 September 1992	80	8 360	-
Demilitarization of Prevlaka peninsula	779 (1992)	6 October 1992	14	-	-
Monitoring of the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina	786 (1992)	10 November 1992	79	-	-
Deployment in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	795 (1992)	11 December 1992	35	700	26
Monitoring of the humanitarian situation in safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina	824 (1993)	6 May 1993	50	-	-
Deployment of additional troops in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	842 (1993)	18 June 1993	-	300	-
Deployment in the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina	844 (1993)	18 June 1993	-	7 600	-
Strengthening of UNPROFOR in Croatia and Sarajevo	847 (1993)	30 June 1993	100	2 650	-
Cease-fire in Sarajevo and surrounding areas	908 (1994)	31 March 1994	-	3 500	-
Reopening of Tuzla airport	908 (1994)	31 March 1994	20	120	20
Cease-fire in Sarajevo and surrounding areas	914 (1994)	27 April 1994	150	4 750	275
Cease-fire in Croatia	914 (1994)	27 April 1994	-	1 800	-
Establishment of UNCRO	981 (1995)	31 March 1995	-	-	-
Extension of the mandate of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina	982 (1995)	31 March 1995	-	-	-
Establishment of UNPREDEP	983 (1995)	31 March 1995	-	-	-
Authorized the deployment of UNCRO as set out in S/1995/320	990 (1995)	28 April 1995	-	-	-
Strengthening of UNPROFOR with a rapid reaction capacity	998 (1995)	16 June 1995	-	12 500	-
Termination of mandate of UNCRO on 15 January 1996	1025 (1995)	30 November 1995	-	-	-
Extension of the mandate of UNPROFOR until 31 January 1996	1026 (1995)	30 November 1995	-	-	-
Extension of the mandate of UNPREDEP until 30 May 1996	1027 (1995)	30 November 1995	-	-	-
Total			748	57 370	1 011

ANNEX II

Resources made available and operating costs for the period from 12 January 1992 to 31 December 1995

(United States dollars)

	Gross	Net
A. Summary of resources		
1. Resources		
(a) 12 January 1992 to 31 March 1993		
Appropriation (resolution 46/233)	251 500 000	250 000 000
Appropriation (resolution 47/210 A)	300 049 500	298 313 900
Appropriation (resolution 47/210 B)	27 759 900	27 269 300
Voluntary contributions in kind	8 398 608	8 398 608
	587 708 008	583 981 808
(b) 1 April to 30 June 1993		
Appropriation (resolution 47/210 B)	282 584 900	281 132 800
Voluntary contributions in kind	433 566	433 566
	283 018 466	281 566 366
(c) 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994		
Appropriation (resolution 48/238 A)	858 878 659	854 162 759
Voluntary contributions in kind	147 000	147 000
	859 025 659	854 309 759
(d) 1 April to 30 September 1994		
Appropriation (resolution 48/238 B)	850 000 000	845 556 300
Voluntary contributions in kind	8 284 588	8 284 588
	858 284 588	853 840 888
(e) 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995		
Appropriation (resolution 49/228)	927 779 200	921 963 600
Voluntary contributions in kind	5 002 300	5 002 300
	932 781 500	926 965 900

	Gross	Net
(f) 1 April to 30 June 1995		
Appropriation (resolution 49/248)	404 194 500	401 106 600
(g) 1 July to 30 November 1995		
Appropriation (resolution 49/248)	673 657 500	668 511 000
Authorization (resolution 49/248)	100 000 000	99 569 800
Voluntary contributions in kind a/	50 174 073	50 174 073
	823 831 573	818 254 873
(h) 1 to 31 December 1995		
Authorization (General Assembly decision of 4 December 1995)	115 373 000	113 866 300
Total, line 1	4 864 217 294	4 833 892 494
2. Operating costs		
(a) 12 January 1992 to 31 March 1993		
Expenditure	544 030 962	541 007 531
Voluntary contributions in kind	8 398 608	8 398 608
	552 429 570	549 406 139
(b) 1 April to 30 June 1993		
Expenditure	262 425 879	261 046 479
Voluntary contributions in kind	433 566	433 566
	262 859 445	261 480 045
(c) 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994		
Expenditure	808 756 837	805 336 811
Voluntary contributions in kind	147 000	147 000
	808 903 837	805 483 811
(d) 1 April to 30 September 1994		
Expenditure	770 004 000	767 985 500
Voluntary contributions in kind	8 284 588	8 284 588
	778 288 588	776 270 088

	Gross	Net
(e) 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995		
Expenditure	848 942 700	842 885 200
Voluntary contributions in kind	5 002 300	5 002 300
	853 945 000	847 887 500
(f) 1 April to 30 June 1995		
Expenditure	370 513 400	367 061 700
(g) 1 July to 30 November 1995		
Expenditure	753 597 900	746 665 200
Voluntary contributions in kind	50 174 073	50 174 073
	803 771 973	796 839 273
(h) 1 to 31 December 1995		
Expenditure	115 373 000	113 866 300
Total, line 2	4 546 084 813	4 518 294 856
Total, 1 less 2	318 132 481	315 597 638
3. Credits applied to Member States		
(a) 12 January 1992 to 31 March 1993	35 278 438	34 575 669
(b) 1 April to 31 March 1994 b/	46 140 280	43 129 330
	81 418 718	77 704 999
4. Unencumbered balance	236 713 763	237 892 639
B. Cash position		
Income		
(a) Assessed contributions received at 30 November 1995	3 580 998 456	3 580 998 456
(b) Voluntary contributions in kind c/	72 440 135	72 440 135
(c) Voluntary contributions in cash d/	9 278 429	9 278 429
(d) Interest income	20 962 831	20 962 831
(e) Miscellaneous income	7 846 554	7 846 554
Total, line 1	3 691 526 405	3 691 526 405

	Gross	Net
2. Less operating costs		
(a) 12 January 1992 to 31 March 1993	552 429 570	549 406 139
(b) 1 April to 30 June 1993	262 859 445	261 480 045
(c) 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994	808 903 837	805 483 811
(d) 1 April to 30 September 1994	778 288 588	776 270 088
(e) 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995	853 945 000	847 887 500
(f) 1 April to 30 June 1995	370 513 400	367 061 700
(g) 1 July to 30 November 1995	803 771 973	796 839 273
(h) 1 to 31 December 1995	115 373 000	113 866 300
Total, line 2	4 546 084 813	4 518 294 856
3. Projected operating deficit	(854 558 408)	(826 768 451)

a/ Includes voluntary contributions in kind to UNPF ($18,300,000) and to the rapid reaction capacity ($31,874,073) for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1995.

b/ Includes the amount of $21,995,800 gross ($19,547,950 net) credited by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/242 B of 20 July 1995 to the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

c/ Includes all voluntary contributions in kind to UNPF ($40,566,062) and to the rapid reaction capacity ($31,874,073).

d/ Includes all voluntary contributions in cash to UNPF ($7,169,622) and to the rapid reaction capacity ($2,108,807).

ANNEX III

Cost estimates for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1996

A. Maintenance of UNPREDEP, UNPF headquarters and the new operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia

Category of personnel	Cost per person per day $	UNPREDEP		UNPF HQ		Bosnia and Herzegovina		Croatia	
		Number of personnel	Estimated cost $	Number of personnel	Estimated cost $	Number of personnel	Estimated cost $	Number of personnel	Estimated cost $
Military observers	187	21	376 467	28	501 956	-	-	-	-
Troops	134	1 111	19 547 534	-	-	-	-	11 300	137 792 200
Civilian police	196	30	535 080	-	-	1 721	10 695 756	600	10 701 600
Total		1 162	19 459 081	28	501 956	1 721	10 695 756	11 900	148 493 800

B. Liquidation of UNCRO and UNPROFOR

Item	Number of days or units	Number of personnel	Rate $	Estimated cost $
Troops	60 days	4 000	134	32 160 000
Repatriation of troops	-	13 584	534	7 253 856
Repatriation of contingent-owned equipment by air	10 cubic metres per person	6 792	192	13 040 640
Repatriation of contingent-owned equipment by sea		6 792	96	6 520 320
Civilian staff	31 days	4 968		15 329 200
Total				74 304 016

/...

C. Total estimated cost

Operation	$
UNPREDEP	14 459 100
UNPF headquarters	501 900
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30 695 700
Croatia	148 493 800
Liquidation of UNCRO and UNPROFOR	74 304 000
Total	268 454 500

ANNEX IV

Civilian staff and related costs for one month

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Level	Number of posts	Total person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs					
			Salary	Common staff costs	Assessment	Salary	Common staff costs	Assessment	Hazard duty pay	Mission subsistence allowance	Rent
USG	1	1.0	126.5	54.7	49.4	10.5	4.6	4.1		3.5	
ASG	6	6.0	116.1	49.6	43.8	58.1	24.8	21.9		20.9	
D-2	2	2.0	102.8	41.8	36.6	17.1	7.0	6.1		6.1	
D-1	18	18.0	96.7	38.8	33.4	145.1	58.2	50.1		55.2	
P-5	39	39.0	89.2	35.8	29.5	289.9	116.4	95.9		108.8	
P-4	105	105.0	77.3	31.0	23.5	676.4	271.3	205.6		293.0	
P-3	93	93.0	64.0	25.7	17.0	496.0	199.2	131.8		259.5	
P-2	55	55.0	51.6	20.7	11.6	236.5	94.9	53.2		153.5	
Field Service	73	73.0	48.5	49.0	16.4	295.0	298.1	99.8		203.7	
GS (Principal level)	33	33.0	47.9	19.2	15.8	131.7	52.8	43.5		92.1	
GS (Other level - New York)	110	110.0	35.7	14.3	11.2	327.3	131.1	102.7		306.9	
GS (Other level - Non-New York)	110	110.0	23.1	9.5	8.5	213.6	87.1	77.9		306.9	
Security Service	23	23.0	38.8	15.6	12.3	74.4	29.9	23.6		64.2	
Subtotal	668	668.0				2 971.5	1 375.1	916.0	306.7	1 874.3	-
Adjustments a/						(379.2)	(433.4)				
Total	668					2 592.3	941.7	916.0	306.7	1 874.3	-
Local staff	3 015	3 015.0	10.3	0.9	2.6	2 587.9	226.1	653.3	264.9	-	-
United Nations Volunteers	10	10.0	37.5	-	-	31.3	-	-	-	-	4.0
International contractual personnel	1 275	1 275.0	37.7	-	-	4 005.6	-	-	408.6	-	516.4
Grand total	4 968	4 300.0				9 217.1	1 167.9	1 569.3	980.2	1 874.3	520.4

a/ Represents adjustments of the salary estimates to take into account non-entitlement to post adjustment and of the common staff costs for 70 per cent of the staff in the Professional category who are classified as mission appointees.